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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING JULY 9th, 1921

11,313

AGE LIMIT FOR NEW POLICE.

The efficiency of any police force is measured by the ability of the men to render the service expected of them. They should be men of physical ability and sufficiently alert and active to meet the many requirements. There is no dispute when it is said that a police force is not the place for old men. It is the younger man who holds the confidence of the household quite the same as it is the younger man who gets the greater respect from the element that is bent upon making trouble.

Thus it can be realized that there is good reason back of the proposal that has been made that there should be an age limit fixed whereby men over 35 should not be appointed to the force. Such action can be regarded solely in the interest of an adequate police force, and the rendering of such service as the people of the community have a right to expect.

From the standpoint of the policeman there is also reason why there should be an age limit. It is well understood of course that there is a police pension fund, and that members of the force are entitled to its benefits when they are retired upon the retired list. That may come to some quicker than others but certainly it is hardly just to the man who joined the force as a young man to pay his monthly stipulation into the police pension fund for a long period of years when the other fellow who might be appointed at middle age or thereabout would have only a comparatively few years to contribute before getting a pension.

It is time that there was some action taken toward overcoming this situation whereby men can be placed on the police force at almost any age, without due consideration for the service that is expected of them, not solely at the time of appointment but for the next twenty or more years. That could be reasonably expected if the age limit of 35 were fixed.

The recommendation which has been made by the mayor in this respect is one that must be regarded as being for the best interests of the community and a regulation that stands for uniformity hereafter in the police force.

GETTING THE BEST.

In connection with the revival of the emergency fleet cooperation in connection with the task now underway of readjusting the affairs of the shipping board, it is gratifying to learn that Chairman Lusk declares that he has secured in his belief three of the "best men of the country" qualified to handle the job of operating the ships, something over 1400 in number.

That certainly is what the merchant marine in the hands of the government requires as long as it is necessary for the government to operate the ships. It is to be supposed that the men have been selected because of their ability in their particular line of effort. It is a job which not every one is anxious to undertake whether they happen to be shipping experts or not.

Chairman Lusk at the time he was named to the board was declared to be one of the country's great organizers. He didn't accept his job blindefolded. He knew the conditions of the country and came to the assistance of the country and responded in the same manner that there is reason to believe those who have been named by him will respond. In picking the best he has made the kind of a start that impresses. Such men are to be given such control that they will not be handicapped in their undertaking. That will mean they will fully appreciate the responsibility they have assumed and much more the fact that it can be expected that they will put forth their energies accordingly. While the merchant marine remains under government control that is certainly what is needed.

OUR STAND IN CHINA.

How closely the different countries are watching China and what is going on there can be gathered from the oblique line which has been raised by Great Britain, Japan and Denmark to the erection of a wireless station in China because it is an American enterprise. It is to be realized that it is a matter which not only is known to this government but a project that has the approval of it and has been undertaken under a contract with the Chinese government.

As to the open door in China the position of this country has been firmly established for a number of years. It is only made the clearer and brought down to date by the statement of Secretary Hughes to the Chinese minister in this country when he says:

"The government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which might establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly states, and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in designated regions of the territories of China or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference which would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese government in any category of public enterprise."

If that very attitude was not heretofore understood by the nations which

raised an objection there can be no question but what it should be hereafter. This country has not undertaken to go into China and make a grab bag of it. It has no such intentions. It believes however that the open door policy should prevail, that subjects of other nations should have an opportunity to engage in business development there on a common basis. It stands by and gives its approval to legitimate undertakings.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Conditions as presented to the senate by President Harding in his message in opposing the passage of the bonus bill at this time are such that they cannot fall to have their influence upon the members of that body, and while the vote on recommitment will not take place until Friday the reasons are sufficient why favorable action should be taken upon that motion.

The president dealt with the matter in a clear and straightforward manner and brought it pointedly to mind that there must be consideration given to the conditions that exist with a view to improving them instead of making them worse. It is of course true that the president could veto such a bill and there has been revealed by him enough reasons why he should take such action in case the bill came before him now, but it is time that congress should fully realize just what these conditions are and do its utmost to meet them.

There was the time when there was less thought of plunging into debt. That was while the war was on and money was thrown in all directions. We have not recovered from the burden that was caused at that time and will not for years to come. Conditions now are the result of the war and it is highly important that we should not proceed to make them so much worse that it would threaten the federal treasury with paralysis.

As the president so properly said the great concern just now need be the disabled, rather than the able bodied men and in his statement he gave the country excellent reassurance that those needs are being much more satisfactorily met and that far better accomplishments in that direction can be anticipated hereafter.

At the same time that he was emphasizing the danger involved in attempting to repeal the bonus legislation, now he made the most of the opportunity to present what he considered the three things essential to the beginning of the restored order of things, namely the revision of our internal taxation, the refunding of our war debt and the adjustment of our foreign loans.

That will have the effect of bringing the tax revision and the refunding of the war debt to the front of the action on the tariff is unquestionably the result intended. It is what should be done and what the country is looking for and the president's views on both the bonus and tax revision should have their influence.

DEFRADING THE GOVERNMENT.

Taxation is bad enough when every one who should be taxed meets his obligations, but it becomes just so much worse when those who should pay fail to do so or when those who have the handling of the taxes fail to turn them over. Such conditions simply mean that those who pay their taxes must continue to do so for a longer period or at an increased rate in order to make up for those who fail to do their part or those who pocket what others have paid.

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KEEPING A DOG

"Rena," said the easy going head of the house gently as he entered the side door of the living room with his hands behind him, "you know it's raining outside and it's a beastly cold night."

"Is it?" asked his brown eyed wife as she looked up in surprise from the picture she was clipping.

"Yes," went on the easygoing head of the house, "and as Russell and I were coming up the avenue I saw a poor little pup on the wet grass. And without further ado he brought out his hands, holding a tiny black puppy whose eyes were scarcely open at all."

"The young man brought him home," said the young man, "and I tucked him in the door with his rubbers in his hands. 'You see, mother,' he said, 'I wear my rubbers—just as you always ask me to do when you're not at the concert.'"

"Ah," she said, but there was no realing in the tone. "What did I tell you when you brought home that little pup a year ago? Didn't I tell you that we never have another? It is just impossible to keep a house clean when a dog is trotting back and forth constantly with his big muddy feet."

"This dog has exceptionally small feet," interrupted the easygoing head of the house. "That was one reason that I felt so sure he would appeal to you, Rena. His small feet show that he is a patriotic pup—a dog of fine family."

"And the roof of his mouth is all black, too," suggested his son, who had absentmindedly laid his rubbers on top of the evening newspaper on the table.

"Russell!" protested his mother. "Will you take those rubbers off that paper that no one has had time to read?"

Her husband glanced at the lapful of pictures that she held, mute evidence of at least two hours' work, and the young man grabbed the rubbers and shot them into his room.

"He looks awfully funny when he walks," said the easygoing head of the house as he put the black puppy on the floor. "Mrs. Harvey said that he didn't belong to anybody at all. There visitors to the little village, to such an extent that it was almost a continuous procession in big tent was erected in the field, in the center of which lay the supposed prehistoric monster. Even although only a small admission fee to the citizens of Norwich, the monster was a great attraction. The place was estimated, when it is calculated that the sum of close to \$150,000 was paid to the 'Giant'."

For a long time only the curious assembled, but finally scientists from all parts of the country went to Cardiff to pass their opinion. While those who added to the monster's fame were the New York state geologist, James Hill, one of these scientists who expressed that he was convinced.

Newell's family, when interrogated, stated that their father had lived on the farm for many years, they were never aware of the stone man's presence until they began digging the well, and added further to the mystery, an old Indian squaw in the neighborhood told of a tradition among her people that a gigantic Indian prophet, buried in that very place, had declared his body would one day be found intact.

The scientific world has various views. Some expressed implicit confidence that it was a prehistoric giant; others claimed that it was a statue, thousands of years old, and that it demonstrated that an ancient race who understood sculpture had once inhabited under New York state. There were others who believed the whole thing was a hoax. One college president asserted that the giant was a statue of a prehistoric workman, and that its presence proved that the Phenicians had discovered America before Columbus.

While the scientists argued, the fame of the Cardiff Giant grew day by day and a syndicate was formed to take the monster through the country and exhibit it. The syndicate was headed by a man named H. B. Barrow, the eminent showman, offered a large price for the giant, but the syndicate would not sell.

Finally the truth of the mystery was revealed. It was found that Newell was sending the Chicago Tribune to his brother-in-law in Iowa, named Hull. An investigation was started, and it was learned that Hull had had a quarrel with a clergyman over the Bible text, "There were giants in the earth in those days," and had set to work making a "giant" on his own account.

Hull had chosen a block of soft gypsum and had a German stonecutter, a Chicago carver a statue out of it. He had picked it all over to imitate pores, and had trusted to the bluish streaks in the gypsum to masquerade as veins. Then Hull shipped the statue east, hired Newell to bury it by night without his family's knowledge, and when he thought a reasonable time had elapsed for the rumor of the earth to be found, he arranged for the giant to be "found." All the arrangements worked to perfection, and the law was chartered to protect the statue.

The entire country, including its most learned men, it is said that the old gypsum statue, which made a fortune for its protectors, is now lying neglected and forgotten in a barn yard in New York state.

(Tomorrow—Britain's Blackguard Jailor.)

As One Raised From Dead

Stomach Pains Gone

Eatonic Made Him Well

"After suffering ten long months with stomach pains, I have taken Eatonic and am now without any pain whatever. Am as one raised from the dead," writes A. Penfield.

Thousands of stomach sufferers report wonderful relief. Their trouble is too much acidity and gas which Eatonic quickly takes up and carries out, leaving the stomach to a healthy, active condition. Always carry a few Eatonic, take one after eating, food will digest well—you will feel fine. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

LEE & OSGOOD

131 Main Street

thought, for the mentality of the human being is largely affected by his physical make-up. If you don't believe it, look at the effect of sickness on the mental worker.

Coarse hair is the sign of the door rather than the dreamer. He may or may not be a thinker as well. That is a point which other signs will help to make clear.

It is the sign of action, and all that that implies. Persons with coarse hair are apt to have more contempt for details and refinements. They are broad-minded, but often make their decisions without careful analysis of the results and the obstacles in their paths; and, unless this sign is modified by others, they have a tendency toward aggressiveness and combativeness. They have a tendency to be dominant, and in extreme cases domineering.

In short, coarse hair indicates strength and resistance rather than pliability and adaptability.

(Tomorrow—Grey and Blue Eyes.)

THE PORTER & MITCHELL CO.

THE FACTORY END SALE

Is showing thousands of people in Norwich and vicinity, the way to real savings on their MID-SUMMER NEEDS

There are great stocks of good dependable and seasonable merchandise, priced within reach of the thrifty purse.

FACTORY END SALE OF SILKS

Yard-wide Economy Silk for Dresses, Slips and Linings, in black, white and colors, regular 99c value, at 44c

Yard-wide Poplins, in black, white, navy, pink, brown and Belgian blue, regular \$1.00 value, at 69c

Yard-wide Silk Tricotee, for Blouse or Dress, black, white and colors, regular \$2.00 value, at \$1.59

Yard-wide plain Taffeta, Messaline and Fancy Foulards, light and dark colors, including black and navy, regular \$2.00 and \$2.25 values, at \$1.69

40-inch White Sport Silk for Skirts, regular \$2.50 value, at \$1.89

40-inch Black Satin Charmeuse for Dress or Skirt, regular \$3.00 value, at \$1.98

40-inch Heavy Crepe for Dress or Skirt, black, white, navy and brown, regular \$3.50 value, at . . . \$2.19

Yard-wide Dress Satin, in black, navy, Copenhagen and brown, regular \$2.75 value, at \$2.29

40-inch Plain Sport Satin, in black, white, turquoise, pink and navy, regular \$4.00 value, at . . . \$2.49

Kitchenware Department

During the Factory End Sale, we make this remarkable offering: High-grade, triple-coated White Enamel Ware, all perfect goods, at these very special prices:

10-quart Roll-edge Dish Pan 12-quart Handled Dish Pan

3 1/2-quart Covered Sauce Pan 12-quart Roll-edge Dish Pan

4 1/2-quart Windsor Kettle 4-quart Sauce Pan with cover

6-quart Mixing Bowl 6-quart Convex Kettle

Large size Colander 2-quart Double Boiler

6-quart Preserving Kettle 5-quart Tea Kettle

2-quart Coffee Pot 10-quart Water Pot

3-quart Tea Kettle 10-quart Preserving Kettle

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READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.

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COARSE HAIR

Now just test it out by your own instinct.

Would you expect to find a real "caveman" with fine silky tresses?

Would you expect to find a languid, dreamer-post whose thoughts soar into the clouds, with coarse, bristly hair?

Not only so, but you'd picture them both in your mind with the opposite. And in this you would be doing instinctively and subconsciously what the science of character reading has reduced more or less to a matter of rule.

Coarse hair is a sign of physical ruggedness; all other things being equal. It indicates, logically, a tendency toward physical action, and in consequence a tendency toward vigor and decision in life.

The unheeded giant lay only about five feet under the surface of the ground. A small stream flowed about it, and to this was attributed its having turned into limestone. With bluish veins still visible, as well as tiny pores.

The citizens of Cardiff were naturally very much excited, and it was not long before the news of Farmer Newell's was flashed all over the country. Then began a regular stream of

visitors to the little village, to such an extent that it was almost a continuous procession in big tent was erected in the field, in the center of which lay the supposed prehistoric monster. Even although only a small admission fee to the citizens of Norwich, the monster was a great attraction. The place was estimated, when it is calculated that the sum of close to \$150,000 was paid to the "Giant."

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NERVOUS, IRRITABLE, AILING WOMEN

Mrs. Britten Tells How She Was Restored To Health After Suffering for More Than A Year.

Another Triumph for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Dimondale, Mich.—"I had inflammation and a displacement of the uterus, and it had been neglected so long that it caused great pain, and this affected my mind and nerves so that I was very irritable. I had severe pains every month, so that I was often obliged to lie in bed for two days at a time. I suffered for more than a year before my friends said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' So I purchased one bottle after another until I had taken ten bottles, then Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I received so much benefit from this treatment that I am now able to do my own work."—Mrs. W. D. BRITTEN, R. No. 2, Dimondale, Mich.

Another Michigan Woman says:

"I was bothered for a long time with female troubles and was so nervous I felt almost afraid at times. I also had a pain in my right side and was certainly in a bad way. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has relieved me of these nervous feelings and pains and I am much better in every way. I don't know just how many bottles I have taken, but I took it for nearly a year and it has done me a world of good."—Mrs. JESSIE GRANGER, R. No. 8, Box 61, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Good health is a woman's greatest asset. With it she may be the inspiration of her husband, a happy mother, and the life of the home. Without it she suffers agonies herself, household duties are a burden, and her family is made miserable by her condition.

Is it any wonder that these women were nervous and irritable after suffering so long from such deranged conditions? Such ailments act directly upon the nerves, and it has been said that a large percentage of nervous prostration, nervous dependency, "the blues," and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the female organism.

If women who are in this condition would only profit by the experience of others and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, much suffering and unhappiness would be averted, as everyone knows a nervous, irritable, ailing mother makes the home unhappy and her condition irritates both husband and children.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Pec